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From Thursday January 13. to Monday January 17. 1708.

By the QUEEN,

A PROCLAMATION.

ANNE R.

WHereas we are Informed that divers Seamen and Seafaring Men are gotten into the Inland Counties, with design to shelter themselves there, although there is at this time an absolute Necessity for their Service; we do therefore, by and with the Advice of our Privy-Council strictly Charge and Require all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates of every Town and County within this Kingdom, but more especially of those Towns which lye on the Road from any Sea Port Town to London, that they use their utmost Endeavours to apprehend and seize all Straggling Seamen, Watermen, Bargemen, Fishermen and Lightermen, and cause them to be sent to the neareſt Sea-Ports where any of our Ships of War, or Tenders belonging to the same, shall be, namely, Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Harwich, Portsmouth and Plimouth; and we enjoyn them to take Care that such Straglers be delivered to the Officers and Commanders which shall be on Board such Ships of War or Tenders. And we do hereby further Command and Direct, That the Officers (who receive such Straggling Seamen or Seafaring Men) give Receipts for them, and that they insert in such Receipts not only the Names of the Men, but the Names of the Ships or Vessels they shall be Entertained for, together with the Time when, and Place where they are so received. And we hereby further direct and require all our Captains, Lieutenants, and other Officers of our Ships of War, That they do not receive any old Men, or Boys, or Infirm and Diseased Persons, unfit for our Service. And as an Encouragement to all Officers and others, who shall apprehend and send on Board any of our Ships of War or Tenders, any such straggling Seaman, or Seafaring Man, we do hereby order and direct our Principal Officers and Commissioners of our Navy, to give Orders to the Clerks of the Cheque at the said several Ports (upon producing to them such Receipts from the Officers of our Ships of War, who received such Men on Board our Ships of War or Tenders) to Pay unto the Persons so bringing and delivering such straggling Seamen or Seafaring Men, Twenty Shillings per Man, and Six Pence for each Mile they bring them under Twenty Miles, and Ten Shillings for every Man they bring above Twenty Miles, over and above the aforesaid Twenty Shillings: And that our said Principal Officers, and Commissioners of our Navy, do direct the said Clerks of the Cheque at the several Ports, not only to keep an exact Account of the Mony by them expended in this Service; but that they take Care that the said Men, for whom Receipts shall be given, be put on Board some of our Ships of War, or Tenders to them belonging, and that such Receipts, as shall be so tendred them, be delivered up into the Hands of the said Clerks of the Cheque, upon their Payment of the Allowances before mentioned; And that they cause to be Transmitted to the Principal Officers and Commissioners of our Navy, a true and just Account of the Names of the Men they receive, and the Ships or Vessels on which they put them on Board, together with the aforesaid Receipts, that so they, the said Commissioners of our Navy, may be the better enabled to inspect into the Validity of the said Accounts.

Given at Our Court at St. *James's* this Thirteenth Day of *January*, 1708-9. In the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

God save the QUEEN.

Estremos, December 22. *N. S.* We hear from Madrid, that the Advice of the Surrender of the Town and Castle of Lisle to the Allies, has put Spain into the utmost Consternation. The Spaniards had, before this News, been possessed with a Belief that the French would certainly raise that Siege, the Court of Madrid having spoken of it as a rash Undertaking, while his most Christian Majesty had an Army in the Field more numerous than that which covered the Besiegers. This Disappointment has betrayed the Opinion the French Generals their selves have of their Troops, and lessened that which the People of Spain had conceived of the Power of France. Orders were twice sent from the Duke of Anjou, to the Marquis de Bay, to detach four Regiments of Horse with a Body of Foot from the Frontiers of Portugal, to the Kingdom of Valencia; but the Marquis, instead of obeying his Instructions, sent each time a Representation of the Necessity of continuing the Forces where they then lay. A third Express was sent with the same Directions, repeated in so absolute a manner as to admit of no longer Delay. Whereupon we hear, that the Regiments of Horse of Caravajal, Sentiago and Sevilla, together with the Foot Regiments of Prados, and the Marines, have already began their March towards Murcia. It is reported also, that the French and Irish Regiments are retiring from the Frontiers towards Madrid. To supply the Place of this Derachment, the Duke of Ossuna has received Orders to send the greater part of the Troops under his Command towards the Frontiers of Portugal; but it is not thought fit that he himself should march far from Cadiz, in the present Conjuncture. The Scarcity of Corn is very great in all Parts of Spain, but more especially in Andalusia. A Liberty of Trade with Great Britain is published at Sevill, by Order of the Court. Most of the Spanish Merchants concerned in the Trade to the West-Indies have ordered their Correspondents to forbear sending from thence any more Effects to them, 'till the War is at an end.

Lisbon, January 9 *N. S.* His Excellency the Earl of Galloway, British Ambassador to this Court, being indisposed with the Gout, Mr. Le Fever, Secretary to the Embassy, has had an Audience of the King and Queen, and delivered Letters from her British Majesty, which notified the Death of his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark. The Court is preparing to go into as strict Mourning on this Occasion, as for a King of Great Britain. Sir George Byng sailed yesterday out of this Harbour, with nine British Men of War. This Day the Expedition came into the Bay of Wares, from the West-Indies. A Genoese Ship reports, that in her sailing thro' the Road of Alicant, on the 6th of September, they were told (by a Speaking Trumpet from the Castle,) that the Enemy had taken the Town; we have the same Advice from the Frontiers of Spain. Letters from Madrid say, that it was resolved in a Council of War, held by the Duke of Orleans, the Duke of Ossuna, and the Marquis de Bay, that the Army commanded by the Marquis de Bay shall be reinforced by the Troops of Andalusia and Gallicia, in order to form a Body strong enough to oppose the Portuguese Forces.

Barbadoes, November 2. Her Majesty's Ship the Weymouth has lately taken off of Martinico a French Ship of 120 Tuns, laden from Nants with Beef, Pork, Flower, Wine and Brandy.

Falmouth, January 10. This Day arrived the Queen Packet-Boat, Captain Culverdon Commander, in 13 Days from Lisbon. In his Voyage he took a Spanish Privateer of 2 Guns, 8 Pattereroes and 45 Men; but after having disarmed them, was forced to set them at Liberty for fear